

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

TZVI A. ZEMEL, on behalf of himself, and all  
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

MAD FITNESS, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.: 2:18-cv-3955

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT**

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

Plaintiff Tzvi A. Zemel (“Zemel” or “Plaintiff”) brings this action against MAD Fitness, Inc. (“MAD” or “Defendant”) to stop Defendant’s practice of sending unsolicited text messages to telephones of consumers nationwide in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*, (“TCPA”), and to obtain redress for all persons injured by its conduct. Plaintiff alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to his own acts and experiences and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys.

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. MAD owns and operates a gym in Flanders, New Jersey called Gold’s Gym.
2. The TCPA strictly forbids nuisance text messages exactly like those alleged in this Complaint – intrusive text messages to private cellular phones, placed to numbers obtained without the prior express consent of the call recipients.

3. MAD's violations caused Plaintiff and members of the Class actual harm, included aggravation, nuisance, and invasion of privacy that necessarily accompanies the receipt of unsolicited text messages, as well as the violation of their statutory rights.

4. Plaintiff seeks an injunction stopping MAD's from sending unsolicited text messages, as well as an award of statutory damages under the TCPA, together with costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5. This Court has federal question subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as the action arises under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*, a federal statute. *Mims v. Arrow Financial Services, LLC*, 132 S.Ct. 740, 751-53 (2012); *Brill v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, 427 F.3d 446 (7th Cir. 2005). Subject matter jurisdiction over this action is further appropriate in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), because (i) at least one member of the putative Classes is a citizen of a state different than Defendant, (ii) the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs, and (iii) none of the exceptions under that subsection apply to this action.

6. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant and venue is proper in this District because Defendant is domiciled in this District.

### **PARTIES**

7. Plaintiff Tzvi A. Zemel is, and at all times mentioned was, a resident of the State of New Jersey. He is, and at all times mentioned herein, was a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39).

8. Defendant MAD Fitness Inc., is a New Jersey corporation, with its principal place of business listed as 9659, 90 Bartley Flanders Road, Flanders, New Jersey 07836 and is a “person” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39).

**THE TELEPHONE CONSUMERS PROTECTION ACT OF 1991 (“TCPA”)**  
**47 U.S.C. §§ 227 *et seq.***

9. In 1991, Congress enacted the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 (TCPA),<sup>1</sup> in response to a growing number of consumer complaints regarding certain telemarketing practices.

10. The TCPA regulates, among other things, the use of automated telephone equipment, or “autodialers.” Specifically, the plain language of section 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) prohibits the use of autodialers to make any call to a wireless number in the absence of an emergency or the prior express consent of the called party.<sup>2</sup>

11. According to findings by the Federal Communication Commission (“FCC”), the agency Congress vested with authority to issue regulations implementing the TCPA, such calls are prohibited because, as Congress found, automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation calls, and such calls can be costly and inconvenient. The FCC also recognized that wireless customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are used.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, Pub. L. No. 102-243, 105 Stat. 2394 (1991), codified at 47 U.S.C. § 227 (TCPA). The TCPA amended Title II of the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

<sup>3</sup> *Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, CG Docket No. 02-278, Report and Order, 18 FCC Rcd 14014 (2003).

12. On January 4, 2008, the FCC released a Declaratory Ruling wherein it confirmed that autodialed and prerecorded message calls to a wireless number by a creditor (or on behalf of a creditor) are permitted only if the calls are made with the “prior express consent” of the called party.<sup>4</sup> The FCC “emphasize[d] that prior express consent is deemed to be granted only if the wireless number was provided by the consumer to the creditor, and that such number was provided during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed.”<sup>5</sup>

13. Under the TCPA and pursuant to the FCC’s January 2008 Declaratory Ruling, the burden is on Defendant to demonstrate that Plaintiff provided express consent within the meaning of the statute.

14. A text message is a call under the TCPA. *Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc.*, 569 F.3d 946, 955 (9th Cir. 2009).

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

15. On February 28, 2018, and despite a lack of consent or prior relationship with Defendant, Plaintiff began receiving a number of unsolicited automated text messages to his wireless phone from MAD providing various promotions.

16. Plaintiff has never visited Gold’s Gym, nor signed up for any services or phone lists from them.

17. MAD has never obtained consent in any form to text Plaintiff’s cellular phone.

18. These unsolicited text messages placed to Plaintiff’s wireless telephone were placed via an “automatic telephone dialing system,” (“ATDS”) as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227

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<sup>4</sup> *In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991* (“FCC Declaratory Ruling”), 23 F.C.C.R. 559, 23 FCC Rcd. 559, 43 Communications Reg. (P&F) 877, 2008 WL 65485 (F.C.C.) (2008).

<sup>5</sup> *FCC Declaratory Ruling*, 23 F.C.C.R. at 564-65 (¶ 10).

(a)(1), which had the capacity to produce or store numbers randomly or sequentially, and to dial such numbers, to place text message calls to Plaintiff's cellular telephone.

19. The telephone number that Defendant, or its agents, texted was assigned to a cellular telephone service for which Plaintiff incurred monthly charges pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1).

20. These text messages constitute calls that were not for emergency purposes as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(i).

21. These text messages by Defendant or its agents therefore violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).

22. Under the TCPA and pursuant to the FCC's January 2008 Declaratory Ruling, the burden is on Defendant to demonstrate that Plaintiff provided express consent within the meaning of the statute.

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

23. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) on behalf of herself and on behalf of and all others similarly situated ("the Class").

24. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of the Class, consisting of all persons within the United States who received any unsolicited text message from Defendant or its agents on their cellular telephones through the use of any automatic telephone dialing system as set forth in 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(3), which text messages by Defendant or its agents were not made for emergency purposes or with the recipients' prior express consent, within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint through the date of final approval.

25. Defendant and its employees or agents are excluded from the Class. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in the Class, but believes the Class members number in the

hundreds of thousands, if not more. Thus, this matter should be certified as a Class action to assist in the expeditious litigation of this matter.

26. Plaintiff and members of the Class were harmed by the acts of Defendant in at least the following ways: Defendant, either directly or through its agents, illegally contacted Plaintiff and the Class members via their cellular telephones by using unsolicited text messages, thereby causing Plaintiff and the Class members to incur certain cellular telephone charges or reduce cellular telephone time for which Plaintiff and the Class members previously paid, and invading the privacy of said Plaintiff and the Class members. Plaintiff and the Class members were damaged thereby.

27. This suit seeks only statutory damages and injunctive relief for on behalf of the Class and it expressly is not intended to request any recovery for personal injury and claims related thereto. Plaintiff reserves the right to expand the Class definition to seek recovery on behalf of additional persons as warranted as facts are learned in further investigation and discovery.

28. The joinder of the Class members is impractical and the disposition of their claims in the Class action will provide substantial benefits both to the parties and to the Court. The Class can be identified through Defendant's records or Defendant's agents' records.

29. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the parties to be represented. The questions of law and fact to the Class predominate over questions which may affect individual Class members, including the following:

- a. Whether, within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint through the date of final approval, Defendant or its agents sent text messages without the recipients' prior express consent (other than a text message made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) to a Class

member using any automatic telephone dialing system, to any telephone number assigned to a cellular telephone service;

- b. Whether the equipment Defendant, or its agents, used to send the text messages in question was an automatic telephone dialing system as contemplated by the TCPA;
- c. Whether Defendant, or its agents, systematically sent text messages to persons who did not previously provide Defendant with their prior express consent to receive such text messages;
- d. Whether Plaintiff and the Class members were damaged thereby, and the extent of damages for such violation; and
- e. Whether Defendant and its agents should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in the future.

30. As a person that received at least one unsolicited text message to his cell phone without Plaintiff's prior express consent, Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of the Class. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class in that Plaintiff has no interest antagonistic to any member of the Class.

31. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have all suffered irreparable harm as a result of the Defendant's unlawful and wrongful conduct. Absent a class action, the Class will continue to face the potential for irreparable harm. In addition, these violations of law will be allowed to proceed without remedy and Defendant will likely continue such illegal conduct. Because of the size of the individual Class member's claims, few, if any, Class members could afford to individually seek legal redress for the wrongs complained of herein.

32. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in handling class action claims and claims involving violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

33. A class action is a superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all parties is impracticable. Class-wide damages are essential to induce Defendant to comply with federal law. The interest of Class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims against Defendant is small because the maximum statutory damages in an individual action for violation of privacy are minimal, especially given the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex litigation necessitated by Defendant's actions. Thus, it would be virtually impossible for the individual members of the Class to obtain effective relief from Defendant's misconduct. Even if members of the Class could sustain such individual litigation, it would still not be preferable to a class action, because individual litigation would increase the delay and expense to all parties due to the complex legal and factual controversies presented in this Complaint. By contrast, a class action presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single Court. Economies of time, effort and expense will be fostered and uniformity of decisions ensured.

34. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

### **COUNT 1**

#### **NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS OF THE TCPA**

#### **47 U.S.C. §§ 227 *ET SEQ.***

35. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.

36. Each such text message was made using equipment that, upon information and belief, had the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator, and to dial such numbers. By using such equipment, Defendant was able to effectively send thousands of text messages simultaneously to lists of thousands of wireless phone numbers of consumers without human intervention.

37. Defendant also sent text messages without the prior express consent of the Plaintiff and other members of the Class to receive such text messages.

38. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant and its agents constitute numerous and multiple negligent violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*

39. As a result of Defendant's, and Defendant's agents', negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).

40. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

## **COUNT 2**

### **KNOWING AND/OR WILLFUL VIOLATIONS OF THE TCPA**

#### **47 U.S.C. §§ 227 *ET SEQ.***

41. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the above paragraphs in this Complaint as though fully stated herein.

42. Each such text message was made using equipment that, upon information and belief, had the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator, and to dial such numbers. By using such equipment, Defendant was able to effectively sent thousands of text messages simultaneously to lists of thousands of wireless

phone numbers of consumers without human intervention. These text messages were made without the prior express consent of the Plaintiff and other members of the Class to receive such text messages.

43. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitutes numerous and multiple knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. §§ 227 *et seq.*

44. As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to treble damages, as provided by statute, up to \$1,500.00, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

45. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**Wherefore**, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court to grant Plaintiff and the Class members the following relief against Defendant:

#### **FIRST COUNT FOR NEGLIGENT VIOLATION OF THE TCPA**

##### **47 U.S.C. §§ 227 *ET SEQ.***

46. As a result of Defendant's, and Defendant's agents', negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1), Plaintiff seeks for himself and each Class member \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).

47. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

#### **SECOND COUNT FOR KNOWING AND/OR WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE TCPA**

##### **47 U.S.C. §§ 227 *ET SEQ.***

48. As a result of Defendant's, and Defendant's agents', willful and/or knowing violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1), Plaintiff seeks for himself and each Class member treble damages, as provided by statute, up to \$1,500.00 for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

49. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

50. An order certifying the Class as defined above, appointing Plaintiff Zemel as Class Representatives, and appointing Daniel Zemel and Nicholas Linker of Zemel Law LLC as Class Counsel.

51. An award of reasonable attorneys' fees (in the event of a class recovery) and costs.

52. Any other relief the Court may deem reasonable, just and proper.

### **JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

### **DOCUMENT PRESERVATION DEMAND**

Plaintiff hereby demands that Defendant take affirmative steps to preserve all text messages, recordings, data, emails, documents and all other tangible things that relate to the allegations herein, Plaintiff or the putative class members, or the sending of text messages, the events described herein, any third party associated with any telephone call, campaign, account, sale or file associated with Plaintiff or the account in question, and any account or number or symbol relating to any of them. These materials are very likely relevant to the litigation of this claim. If Defendant is aware of any third party that has possession, custody or control of any such materials, Plaintiff demands that Defendant request that such third party also take steps to preserve the materials, and notify the undersigned of the circumstances immediately so that counsel may

take appropriate action. This demand shall not narrow the scope of any independent document preservation duties of Defendant.

Dated: April 13, 2018

/s/ Daniel Zemel  
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